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POLITICAL.

MR. HOLMES' SPEECH.

CONCLUDED.

It will be well for us, so far as we can to examine *the facts*, and to exhibit a brief sketch of the practice of the Government in regard to removals and appointments. The history, I admit, is very imperfect, as to the causes. But, from what I shall disclose, I am inclined to believe that the public will be astonished at the result. I know full well that this detail will be entirely uninterested to the Senate. It is always tedious and will be especially so as at this late period of the session, when every one is worn out with debate. Still, it is not to the Senate exclusively to whom I address myself. At this crisis I have much higher duty to perform. I consider our Constitution and liberty in danger. I fear that the rights of this Senate have been surrendered. It is therefore, due to me, and those who may come after me, to leave behind the reasons why I was not a party to this surrender, that my name may be redeemed from the reproach which I fear will inevitably follow. It may be a matter of history, "an abstract and brief chronicle of the times," and it is possible that republicans of future days, if any there should be, might observe the rock on which we have been wrecked, shun the danger. It is important to contrast what has been done with what is now doing, and to the patriot to the causes which have produced such effects. "I shall nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." The exhibit will astonish all, as the result of that research has astonished me. I have carefully examined the Executive journals, and I believe I am correct. I have *intended* to give a fair and impartial narrative of facts, and if I have erred, it is the error of the head and not of the heart. The Administration of Washington commenced on the 25th of May 1789, and continued to the 3d March, 1797 eight years. During that time his removals were eleven. As this period is so remote, and there is no accurate account of the *causes*, it is not to be expected that I should make them. But I have upon examination, found that one (a Collector of New York) was removed, being a defaulter to the Government. From the notes which I shall subjoin, is probable that those who were in active life in those days will be able to recollect the reasons which led to the removals of the others. But it is not to be presumed that Washington ever removed upon party grounds. The duty of first organizing the Government devolved upon him, and in this he was no doubt deceived in the qualifications of some of the candidates. Yet such was his accurate knowledge of men, that after all, he was obliged to remove but *eleven officers in eight years*. This is a pretty good comment upon your doctrine of "rotation in office." (a)

Mr. Adams's Administration commenced on the 4th March, 1797, and during four years his removals were eleven. Four of his appointments upon removals, were annulled by his successor, Mr. Jefferson, and, I think, three of the four officers removed were restored. It was believed that Tench Coke, of Philadelphia, was removed by Mr. J. Adams from the office of Supervisor of the Revenue on party grounds, and this single act of supposed proscription produced an excitement thro' the whole country. So much so, that I am told even Virginia, who has never indulged at all in exacting a political test as a qualification for office, did in this case, refuse to re-elect her Speaker of the Assembly, a Mr. Larkin Smith, on party grounds, to show her resentment, and to retaliate for the removal of Coke. But the cause of Mr. Adams's removal of Mr. Pickering, his Secretary of State, will be recollected by all. He differed with Mr. Adams on the policy of sending the second mission to France, persisted in his oppsition to the measure; and as this pertinacity of his principle cabinet minister was to be subdued, it was the duty of the President to remove him. Mr. Adams, I believe, was never for that act, even by his enemies. The principle complaint was, that he had not removed him before.—But if there have been instances during our history of proscription, or what may now appear such, these have been few, are only an exception to the rule, and can be no justification for the present course, which we so decidedly and emphatically condemn. (b)

Mr. Jefferson's Administration commenced on the 4th March, 1801, and continued eight years. I know it has been insisted that *his* is a precedent on which the present Administration might safely repose. I have examined it, and it is an act of duty as well as justice, to the memory of that distinguished statesman, to *redeem* him from the parrellel which is here attempted. The cases are so adverse that it is less difficult to perceive where they differ, than where they agree. Indeed, there is no resemblance at all.

That was a great political revolution. The parties were divided upon *principles*, as they believed. Those in office were chiefly the supporters of the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to the New Haven merchants, gives, as the reasons for removals, that it was right to produce something like eqality. But that object accomplished, his only inquiry thereafter would be, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" And when an attempt was made to remove General Huntingdon, of the same State on party grounds, he refused, declaring that he should be governed by no such considerations. And he has publicly denied that he ever removed an officer because he was a federalist. Whether the *facts* will justify this declaration, I leave to his more intimate friends to determine.

It will be recollected, moreover, that at this time none of those officers, except Marshals I believe, held their offices by a tenure limited by law. The instances were, therefore, few, where he could expect to restore an equilibrium, except by *removal*. "Few die, and none resign." Besides, it was believed that many offices had been created for the purpose of being filled by an expiring administration. The judiciary act giving to this expiring administration an appointment of sixteen judges of Circuit Courts, and with the promotions from District Courts, &c. say thirty permanent officers, opposed to Mr. Jefferson and his policy, was deemed by him and his friends to be intended to throw an influence against his administration. It was believed that those Courts were unnecessary, and the belief was strengthened by subsequent experience. This was not all: "The alien and sedition laws" had been passed and executed, it was insisted, with unusual rigor. It was believed that these were, unconstitutional. They were, to say the least, unpopular and exceedingly odious. Consequently the attorneys, the judges and marshals, who prosecuted, decided and executed them, became also odious. I have heard of great complaints against *prosecutors for persecutions, judges* for partilaity, and marshals for picking juries and vindictively executing the judgments of the Courts. Some of the cobut conmight have been groundless; mplaints sidering the madness of party, others were probably well founded. Now in this state of things, and with all these inducements, it might be fairly presumed that more removals would be made at this than any other period of our history. Mr. Jefferson and his friends saw or thought they saw, a policy to strengthen and give weight and influence to the opposition, and to cast a *millstone* about the neck of his administration, which would sink it. But great complaints were made at his removals. Proscription and persecution were the cry every where, and we, most of us believed that they were cruel and vindictive. And were I now to ask any Senator here, who has not examined the journals, what was the number of removals during his eight years, few would place them at less than *three hundred* fewer still at *two* and none so low as *one*. I am sure they will be astonished, when I inform them, that after diligent search *I have found but thirty-six!* Sir, quite as much official patronage was thrown into the hands, of President Jackson, by postponing the nominations of his predecessor to the fourth of March last, as Mr. Jefferson had by removals during his eight years. As much did I say? Yes, more by far; for, upon examination, I find four of Mr. Jefferson's were of officers to fill vacancies created by his predecessor, which he himself had made;—*six* were defaulters to the Government, and one was a removal of his own appointment. There were moreover, one district attorney and seven marshals, and these were chiefly in those districts where the complaints were that the sedition law had been prosecuted most rigorously and vindictively. The district attorney and marshal of Vermont were removed. You all recollect that a member of Congress of that State (Mr. Lyon) had been prosecuted, tried, and punished there for a libel under this act. Complaints were loud and strong, that in the prosecution, trial and punishment he was treated oppressively. The charges might be groundless, but they were believed to be true; and, since I have been a member of this Senate, this same Matthew Lyon has presented a petition here, claiming redress for the injuries which he suffered. Cooper of Pennsylvania suffered by a conviction under the same law, and he has a petition now pending here for relief. Callander of Virginia was also a convict; and I believe there had been other trials and convictions in New York and Maryland. Such was the public feeling in regard to these and other proceedings, that not only the ministerial officers of the Courts, but the judges themselves, become exceedingly unpopular; so much so, that a justice of the Supreme Court was impeached by the House of Representatives, and barely escaped a conviction of the Senate. So near did he come to it, that one of the Managers of the House afterwards pronounced him 'an acquitted felon.' There was no doubt great exaggeration in all this; it is unnecessary now to believe or disbelieve the complaints; it is enough that such was the spirit of the times. We find that of the seven marshals removed, there were those of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Now at this late period, we can find that of *thirty-six removals* there was good cause for *nineteen*, and we have, consequently, a right to infer that there were reasons equally good for the rest.—(c)

Mr. Madison's administration commenced on the fourth of March, 1809, and during eight years his removals were *five!* Sir, it will be useless to stop to inquire into the *causes*. Five removals in eight years! it cannot be pretended that there was no party conflict during this period. Though his first election was not contested, yet his second was *fiercely* contested. It was during the last war, when all the angry passions were excited, and his rival (Mr. Clinton) received, if I do not much mistake, quite as strong a vote as Mr. Adams had at the last election. (d)

Mr. Monroe commenced on the 4th March, 1817, and during eight years his were *nine*. We have now arrived at a period when *memory* will supply the defect of *records*. of these nine two were Consuls, who failed as merchants, and therefore forfeited their consular offices. Another, *Auldjo*, (a Consul,) for insanity. This was a good cause *then*. It is doubtful whether, under this administration, it would be any cause of removal, or indeed any impediment to appointment. The removal of the Consul at Glasgow was *demanded* by the British Government, on account of quarrels in which he had been concerned. Another was recalled on the complaints of American citizens. A District Attorney of Florida was removed for abandoning his office, and remaining among his friends in Maryland. *David R Mitchell* was Creek Agent. He was removed and *Crowell* was appointed. We all recollect this case. Mitchell was charged with conniving at an illegal transportation of *slaves*. The charges were made to the President; Mitchell was notified, and all the evidence on both sides was refered by the President to the Attorney General. He reported the facts in the case, and on these the President removed him. Whether the decision was right or wrong, I know not; but sure I am, it was a fair exercise of Executive discretion. Of these *nine* removals, I have been able to give the causes in *seven*, and I leave it to our opponents to prove or infer that the other two were removed from political or party considerations.—(e)

Mr. Adams commenced on the 4th March, 1825, and his removals were *two!* One a citizen of Maine, and a personal and political friend of Mr. Adams, who was appointed a Collector by Mr. Monroe, by the request of Mr. Adams. Charges were preferred against him, that he had some fifteen years before violated the embargo laws. The charges were pending when Mr. Adams came into office, and he ordered a commission to examine the case and report the facts. There was a full hearing; a report of the facts proved was made to the President, and on this the officer was removed. The other was a Marshal of Louisiana, and I do not recollect the reasons of his removal; perhaps the Senators from that State can inform us. During all the preceding administrations, the whole number of removals amounted to *seventy-three*, less than an average of *two in each year!* I repeat, it is possible that a few may have escaped my examination; but I am sure that, if any, they must be very few. These facts furnish another comment on the doctrine of "*rotation.*"

Allow me to make one remark. Gen. Jackson did not (as Mr. Jefferson did) come into the Presidency with nearly all the official influence against him.—Mr. Adams had no calculation of that sort, and never practised in that way.—He was quite as likely to prefer his foe as his friend—his object appearing to be *the public interest, regardless of himself.*

When shall we again find a President acting upon such maxims, we may again *hope;* but the "signs of the times" are against us. If Mr. Adams, or his friends had, during his four years, been contriving to throw weight and influence against the present dominant party, there might have been some apology for this proscription. But we call upon you to point us to the case where Mr. Adams exhibited the least indication of partisan or personal attachment. The Secretary of the Treasury, his most powerful rival was solicited to form one of his Cabinet; the Attorney General and Secretary of the Navy were retained without regard to the part they had taken in the contest and another rival for the Presidency was made Secretary of State, and his Secretaries of the Treasury and War had been decided and distinguished opposers of his election. To be sure, there was less of policy than magnanimity in all this; but Mr. Adam's rule of policy was the good of his country by a faithful administration of its government. He *practised* what Gen. Jackson *professed* in his letter of advice to Mr. Monroe. Never was a more striking contrast, and never did contrast cast farther into disgrace & contempt than the last administration has cast on this.

(a) REMOVALS *during* WASHINGTON'S *Administration*.

19th Nov. 1792—John Armstead was nominated Surveyor of Plymouth, North-Carolina, vice Thomas Davis Freeman, *superseded*.

5th March. 1794.—Lawrence Muse, of Virginia, nominated Collector of Tappahannock, vice Hudson Muse, *superseded*.

21st Nov. 1794—Joseph Pitcairn, N. Y. nominated Vice Consul at Paris, vice Alexander Duveroet, *superseded*.

10th Dec. 1794.—William Reynolds, Va. Collector at Hampton, vice Abraham Archer, *superseded*.

24th Feb. 1795—Constant Somers, Collector at Egg Harbor, N. J. vice Daniel Benezet, *superseded*.

25th June, 1795—Dudley Atkins Tyng, Collector at Newburyport, Mass. vice Edward Wigglesworth, *superseded*.

10th Dec. 1795.—Joseph Grayson, Collector at Beaufort, S. C. vice Andrew Agnew, *superseded*.

21st Dec. 1796.—Charles C. Pinckney, S. C. Minister to France, vice James Monroe.

25th Jan. 1797.—David Russell, Vermont, Collector at South Hero, Vermont, vice Stephen Keyes, *superseded*.

(b) *Removals during the administration of John Adams.*

19th May, 1797.—Joshua Sands, Collector at New York, vice John Lamb, dismised—defaulter.

24th Nov. 1797.—Ebenezer Storer, Mass. Inspector, vice Leonard Jarvis, dismised.

30th Nov. 1797.—Chauncey Whittlesey, at Middletown, Conn, vice George Phillips, superseded.

4th Dec. 1797.—Thomas Crafts, Mass, Consul at Bordeaux, vice Joseph Fenwick, dismised.

Tench Coke, of philadelphia, Commissioner of the Revenue, was dismissed about this time.

14th Feb. 1798.—Nathaniel Rogers, N. H. Supervisor of the Revenue, vice Joshua Wentworth, dismised

21st May, 1798.—Anderson Mc Williams, Surveyer, &c. at Fredericksburg Va. vice Thomas Moffat superseded.

1st March, 1799.—Joshua Head, Mass. Collector at Waldoborough, vice Waterman Thomas superseded,

3d March, 1800.—Andrew Bell, Collector at Perth Amboy, N. Jersey, vice John Halstead, removed.

12th May, 1800.—John Marshall, Va. Secretary of State, vice Timothy Pickering, removed.

(c) *Jefferson's Administration.*

"Equal and axact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political."—Inaugural Address, 4th March, 1801.

Mr. Jefferson detained the Senate but one day, and only until he had nominated to the vacant offices of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Attorney General, and Minister to France, and those nomination of his predecessor, and then nominated

William Gardner, of New-Hampshire, Commissioner of Loans, vice John Pierce, removed. Gardner had been removed by Mr. Adams and Pierce appointed.

Joseph Whipple, of New-Hampshire, Collector at Portsmouth, vice Thomas Martin removed. Whipple had been removed by Mr. Adams and Martin appointed.

Joseph Scott Marshal Eastern District of Virginia, vice David M. Randolph removed.—Randolph was appointed by Washington in December 1795, and re-appointed by Mr. Adams in December 1799.

John Smith Marshal Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice John Hall removed. Hall was appointed by Mr. Adams in December 1799.

Joseph Crockett Marshal of Kentucky, vice Samuel McDowell removed. McDowell was appointed by Washington September 1798, reappointed in December 1793, reappointed January 1798.

David Fay, District Attorney for Vermont, vice A. Marsh removed. Marsh was appointed by Washington June 1794, and re-appointed by by Mr. Adams.

John Willard Marshal of Vermont, vice Jabez G. Fitch removed. Fitch was appointed by Washingten, and reappointed by Mr. Adams.

Daniel Marsh Collector, &c. at Perth Amboy New-Jersey, vice Andrew Bell removed: John Halsted was removed 3d March, 1800; and Bell appointed.

James Lynn, of New-Jersey, Supervisor, vice A. Durham removed. Durham was appointed by Washington 4th March, 1791.

Mount Edward Chisman Collector at Hampton Virginia, vice Kirby removed. Kirby was appointed by Washington 21st December, 1796.

Thom de Mattos Johnson, Collector, Savannah, Georgia, vice James Powell removed.—Powell was appointed by Adams, 27th December 1797.

Isaac Smith, Collector at Cherrystone, Virginia, vice Nathaniel Wilkins removed. Wilkins was appointed by Washington 25th May 1790.

George W. Erwin of Massachusetts, Consul at London, vice Samuel Williams removed.—Williams was transferred from Hamburg to London 5th Dec. 1797.

Josiah Hook, Collector at Penobscot Massachusetts, vice John Lee removed. Lee was appointed by Washington 3d August 1789.

Reuben Etting Marshal of Maryland, vice David Hopkins removed. Hopkins was appointed by Adams 5th Dec. 1800.

John Heard, Marshal of New-Jersey, vice Thomas Lowry removed. Lowry had been twice appointed by Washington, and last by Adams on the 10th Jan. 1798.

John Swartwout, Marshal District N. York, vice Aquila Giles removed. Giles was twice appointed by Washington and once by Adams 22nd Dec. 1800

Ephraim Kirby, Conn. Supervisor, vice J. Chester removed. Chester was appointed by Washington 4th March, 1791.

Alexander Wolcott, Collector at Middletown Connecticut, vice Chauncey Whittlesey removed. Whittlesey was appointed by Adams 30th November 1797, vice George Philips superseded.

Samuel Osgood, Supervisor New-York, vice Nicholas Fish removed. Fish was appointed by Washington and once by Adams 22d December 1800.

David Celston Collector at New York, vice Joahua Sands removed. Sands was appointed by Adams 19th May 1787, vice John Lamb dismised.

Peter Muhlenburg, Supervisor of Pennsylvania, vice Henry Miller removed. Miller was appointed by Washington 10th Dec. 1794.

Jan. 11, 1803. Joseph Farley Collector at Waldoborough Massachusetts, vice Joshua Head removed. Head was appointed by Adams March 1st 1797, vice Waterman Thomas superseded.

John Gibaut, Collector at Gloucester, Massachusetts, vice William Tuck removed. Tuck was appointed by Washington 12th March 1795.

Joseph Wilson Collector at Marblehead Massachusetts vice Samuel R. Gerry removed.—Gerry was appointed by Washington 2d August 1790.

Ralph Cross Collector at Newburyport Massachusetts vice Dudley A. Tyng removed.—Tyng was appointed by Washington 25th June 1795, vice Edward Wigglesworth superseded.

John Shore Collector at Petersburg, Virginia, vice William Heth removed. Heth was appointed by Washington and Adams.

Robert A. New Collector at Louisville, Kentucky vice James McConnel removed. McConnel was appointed by Adams 8th December 1800.

11th January 1803. Daniel Bissel, Collector at Massac, vice William Chribs removed.—Chribs was appointed by Jefferson in the recess of 1801, and nominated to the Senate 6th Junuary 1802, and confirmed.

4th February 1803. Isaac Illsley, Jun. Collector at Portland, Massachusetts vice Nathaniel Fosdic removed.

Zachariah Stevens Surveyor and Inspector at Gloucester Massachusetts vice Samuel Whittemore removed.

Joseph Story Naval Office Salem and Beverly Massachusetts vice William Pickman removed. Pickman was appointed by Washington 3d August 1789.

Jabez Pennyman Collector &c. at Allburgh Vermont, vice David Russel removed Russel was appointed by Washington, 25th January 1797 vice Stephen Keys superseded.

11th November 1803. John M. Goetschins of New-York Consul at Genoa vice Frederick H. Walloston superseded. Walloston was appointed by Adams 7th July 1797.

Jared Mansfield Connecticut Surveyor General &c. Rufus Putnam removed. Putnam was appointed by Washington 21st January 1796.

Henry Warren Collector &c. Plymouth Massachusetts vice William Watson removed.—Watson was appointed by Washington 3d August 1789.

Samuel Osgood Naval Officer New York, vice Richard Rogers removed. Rogers was appointed by Washington 17th February 1787.

Jeremiah Bennett, Jun. Collector &c. at Bridgtown N. J. vice Eli Elmer, removed. Elmer was appointed by Washington 3d August, 1789.

Nov. 11th 1803. H. B. Trist, Collector for Mississippi vice John F. Carmichael removed. Carmichael was appainted by Adams 4th Jan. 1800.

(d) *Administration of Madison.*

18th Dec. 1809. John Eppinger, Marshal of Georgia, vice Benjamin Wall, removed, a defaulter.

13th Nov. 1811. Lemuel Trescott, Collector at Passamaquoddy, vice Lewis Frederic de Lesdinier, removed, a defaulter.

Nathan Sage, Collector, &c. at Oswego, N. Y. vice Joel Burt, removed, a defaulter.

23d March, 1814. Oliver Champlain, Surveyor at New London, Conn. vice N. Richards removed.

13th Feb. 1817. Jona. Richmond, Collector of direct taxes, N. Y. vice Roswell Tously removed.

(e) *Administration of Monroe.*

12th Dec. 1817. George G. Barroll, Consul at Malaga, vice William Kilpatrick removed—failure as a merchant.

Wm. Crawford, Reciver of Public Moneys, Miss. Territory vice Samuel Smith removed.

26th Jan. 1819. John Nicholson, Marshal, Louisiana, vice Michael Reynolds removed.

20th Feb. 1821. John Crowell, Indian Agent Creek Nation, vice David B. Mitchell, removed for dealing in slaves.

21st Dec. 1821. Henry Janson, Jr. Consul at Christiansands, Norway, vice Peter Isaacson, removed—failure as a merchant.

3d Jan. 1823. Robert R. Hunter, N. Y. Consul at Cowes, England, vice Thomas Auldjo, removed for insanity.

23d Feb. 1824. David Walker of Penn. Consul at Glaagow, Scotland, vice Harvey Strong removed; disputes and quarrels, and the recall demanded by the British Government.

16th Dec. 1824. William McKee, Surveyor of Public Lands in Illinois and Missouri, vice Wm. Rector, removed.

26th Feb. 1825. Albert J. Clagget, of Maryland, District Attorney, West Florida, vice Wm. F. Steele, removed, for misconduct and abandoning his office.

John Quincy Adam's administration.

Two only.

It is proper to remark, that upon a critical examination, I find three more removals in Mr. Jefferson's administration, and in all the others three less—varying the proportions, but leaving the agregate the same, seventy-three. Though this is a trifling error, it is due to myself, and the public, that it should be corrected.

General Jackson, moreover, had no abuses to correct. No oppressive laws had been passed; no unnecessary offices had been created to sustain a declining party; no doctrines had been advanced and practised on, which created alarm to any one; no "reign of terror" was even pretended. There was no necessity of restoring an *equilibrium*; for when Jackson was inaugurated his partizans had probably a full share of offices.

Now has there not always been an *understanding*, a sort of *pledge*, that if an officer was faithful & capable, he should retain his office so long as he should remain so? When the office was accepted, he was well acquainted with the practice of the Government. The policy of forty years had taught him that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, were all that was necessary to secure his continuance. He, therefore, directed his whole talents to the duties. He became unqualified for every other employment. His habits and predilections were altogether official. He was rendered unfit for every thing else. Public confidence was, therefore, his only pride, for it was his only security.

Now, reverse the system; let it be the understanding, that in a change of administration all the officers who have not favored the change, are to be removed, and what is to be the effect upon the public welfare? It goes to the destruction of all confidence, and every one who holds his office by such a precarious tenure will take care to provide for himself by defrauding the Treasury.

We now come to the removals made by the present administration; and, Sir, I approach the subject more in sorrow than in anger. When I was last elected I entertained no prejudices or enmities against the present Chief Magistrate.—I had no personal or political quarrels to settle; and no "private griefs" to assuage; I did not form my opinion of his character from those who had been engaged in personal controversies with him but who are now his zealous supporters. Notwithstanding their characters were high, and I might have been justified in believing their testimony, I concluded it might have been given under high excitement, and I made the proper allowances. I had, moreover, no special partialities for the last incumbent. He was not my first preference; but I knew them both. I had witnessed the last administration, and though I saw, or thought I saw, something to dislike, I saw much to approve; and when a President had done well for the first four years, I deemed it policy, as well as justice, to try him again, rather than venture upon a new experiment, and thus to keep the public mind in an eternal excitement. I had served two years in this Senate with the present President, and though my personal partialities were all in his favor, it was my deliberate belief that he had not the qualifications for this exalted office; and I confess that nothing has since occurred to shake this belief. While my judgment compelled me to *fear*, my partialities induced me to *hope*. When I was in the other house, a distinguished member from Georgia, since a Senator here, and now no more, introduced a resolution declaring that General Jackson, as commander of the army, had, in taking St. Marks and the Barancas, violated the Constitution of the United States; but my feeble powers were exerted against that resolution. Yet the whole delegation of Georgia, a majority of South Carolina, among whom was the ever-to-be-lamented Lowndes, and a decided majority of the Virginia delegation voted for it.

I dont speak this as matter of reproach against those States, but as proof that I had nothing against the man, as many of his worshippers had. And when I was last elected, and took my leave of the Legislature of Maine, I expressly told them that, although Gen. Jackson was not the choice of the State, yet they must not expect me, as their Senator, to persist in a continued hostility to his measures—that I *should condemn where I must, and approve where I could*. I have done, and shall still continue to do so; but in this system of proscription without and against all reason, *I must, and I will condemn*.

Let us now see what has been done, and is now doing. During forty years, and under six different Presidents, we can find but seventy-three removals, not averaging two in each year. Long as the period, and imperfect as the history, we have ascertained good causes for nearly half, and it is fair to infer that there were causes equally good for the most of the rest. How is it now? In one short month, this Executive removed more than had been removed for the whole forty years, and, in one short year three times the number!! The heads of Departments may be set down as removals, for considering the example of the last administration, they would not have resigned, had they not been assured that they should be removed; and the conduct of the Senate, in postponing nominations, was to them a broad hint enough. We will set down *five*. The removals in the *Departments* of principals and subordinates must be charged to the account of the President, for all this was done under his eye. These were *forty-six*. The nominations of Mr. Adams, postponed to the fourth of March last, and thus rejected, must be considered as the act of the Senate, by the advice and at the request of the President elect, to increase his patronage; and these were *thirty-eight*, making 89! A pretty good beginning. Now it has been ascertained that the other removals up to this time, have amounted to not less than *one hundred and fifty*! making of removals by the President, and chiefly in the recess, *two hundred and thirty-nine in the first year*, more than three times the number removed by all former Presidents for forty years. But this is not all. By an *official* report from the Postmaster General, we learn that he had at that time removed four hundred and ninety-one of his deputies, and as he had probably not exaggerated, to say the least, and as we know "the good work" is going on, it is moderate to set these down *at five hundred*. It is within reasonable calculation to put the clerks and other dependants on those offices at five hundred more. Add to these the subordinate officers of the customs removed, as *officially* reported—*one hundred and fifty one*. Add to these deputy collectors and clerks in the customs deputy marshals, private secretaries of foreign ministers, clerks in *land* and other offices, surveyors and others, and it is within bounds to calculate *six hundred more*—making in the first year *about two thousand*! Now why all this individual distress?—for what purpose? Let us inquire—*the people want light*.—If there was good cause, they will *approve*, but if not, they will *condemn*.—Why are you dumb? The reasons—we ask the reasons. Speak. You are but the servants of the people, and speak in a language which they can understand, and they will judge you impartially? Why this dark silence? It was never so before. Has your President done what he is ashamed of? come out manfully, and tell us the causes; and if they are good, the people will be satisfied. But all this seems to have been done in utter contempt of the Senate.—We were kept together from the 4th to the 18th March, an extra session, beyond all precedent. The President proceeded with a snail's pace, and very little business was done. But our backs were scarcely turned when the fires of persecution were kindled, and have since raged with relentless fury.

But the greatest outrage of all is, that the President has invaded our dominions *and actually removed, in the recess too, an officer of the two houses of Congress!* Sir, the President has as good a right to remove the *Secretary* of the Senate as the *Librarian*. This Library is "the Library of Congress"—the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's Library was for "*the two Houses of Congress.*" The rules for governing it are to be made by the presiding officers of the "two houses." The law, to be sure, gives the power of appointment to the President; but so soon as he has exercised it, he is *functus officio* to all intents and purposes.

The President has no control over this Library any more than one of our clerks, or any stranger. We permit him to take books under our regulations, as we do the Justices of the Supreme Court and other officers. But we cannot, any more than they, dictate a single word as to its management or control. Instead of his having the power to direct this officer in the performance of a single duty, it is directly the reverse—the Librarian has a right to *direct him*, and to punish him for a violation of its rules. If the power of removal is, in this case, consequent upon that of appointment, the President can impose on us an officer of the two houses against the will of both. If he can *remove at discretion*, he can also *refuse* at his discretion. He might, consequently, retain a Librarian utterly offensive to us, who mismanaged our property, disobeyed our directions, and set our rules at defiance. But, Sir, this usurpation is further manifest, from the fact that he can never judge when the officer becomes disqualified. He, either by himself or any of his subordinates, has no right whatever to inspect the Library, or inquire how the duties have been performed. He can, therefore, never know when there is cause for removal. It with him would always be a hap-hazard business, quite as likely to be done wrong as right. The President *did* not, for he *could* not, remove for cause. He had, when this removal was made, been inaugurated but *three months*. Now had he devoted all this time to examining the regulations of that Library, he would not have learnt whether the Librarian had managed well or ill, even in *three years*. But, Sir, *we know* that Mr. Watterston was not removed because he was unfaithful or incapable. *We know* he was faithful and capable, and *pre-eminently so*. Not a murmur had been whispered against him. I appeal to the Joint Committees of the Library, who have from time to time superintended it, if this is not the fact.

But, Sir, there is another reason, which should have convinced the President that he was doing wrong, if he is capable of reasoning at all. The law required that the Librarian, who was to have the custody of such valuable property, should *give bonds* with sufficient surities, to be approved by *the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House*. When this removal was made, *there was no President of the Senate here, and no Speaker of the House in existence*. This puts the flat negative upon the President's power to remove and fill in the recess. He could not *possibly* appoint this officer according to law. The whole was illegal; a responsible officer was thrust out by arbitrary power, and another man ordered to take our property into his custody, of no *legal responsibility*. But, Sir, if he had the power to remove and appoint at his discretion an officer of our own, we should have thought that common courtesy would have demanded that he should have *consulted* us. But he did not, indeed he could not: Congress was not in session—there was in fact no Congress in existence when the removal was made; for some States had not then elected their members. I then call upon gentlemen to give the reasons *why, how, and by what authority*, our Librarian has been removed!

But we were promised "reform" "retrenchment," a "correction of existing abuses," a "saving of the public money." The "Augean stable" was to be cleansed. This was the cry out of doors, and echoed even from the halls of Congress. Many, I have no doubt, repeated the expression without understanding a word of its meaning, or its application. I dont mean the Senators, for they no doubt are all *very classic*.—And I would not now repeat the story but to show that there is *no analogy*.—*Augeas*, as you recollect, was some petty King of some petty province or city of Greece. What was its name? *Elis*—aye that is it. It seems he had a stable which had always contained *three thousand oxen*, and had never been cleaned out for *three hundred years*. Hercules undertook to cleanse it, (this was his fifth labor,) and he was to have, for his compensation, one tenth of all the cattle, three hundred—a pretty good fee, equal at least, to the salary which you are about to provide for the chief of your "*Law Department*." Well, Hercules, by turning the current of the river through the stable, cleansed it in one single day, and then demanded his reward. Augeas refused to pay him, alleging that he had practised an artifice.—In consequence they made war. Hercules killed him, and gave his crown to his son; and here is the whole story. Now, where is the analogy? Had Hercules swept out the cattle only, it might have resembled your case. You have removed the whole herd, and replaced them by a much more numerous and scurvy set, and made the filth ten times worse than it was before. So much for your "Augean stable."

Now, Sir, what has been *gained* by all this devastation, this prostration of all principle, this concentration of all Executive power in a single Chief? *Once*, the people of the United States would never have made their rights and liberties a question of profit and loss. But even making it a mere matter of *calculation*, I repeat the question—*what have we gained?* Draw your comparisons between the present and last year's expenditures, and, with all the subtlety and cunning which belongs to the head of the Treasury, and what do you make? The attempt to stifle the truth has been detected, and it is manifest even to the eye of a superficial observer, that your expenditures are, and must be, necessarily more. *The fact has been proved beyond controversy*. But whether less or more, is not the question. The question is, have the expenditures, be they what they may, been prudent or prodigal, more, or just as much, as the public exigencies require? If my agent, last year, expended $100,000, all for my benefit, I have no right to blame him; if he, this year, has expended less than half that sum, and has wasted in this expenditure one half of this, it is a lame apology to recur to a comparison of the two years. We ask you then, *what was wasted* in the last year of Mr. Adams's administration? Put your finger upon the single item. Do you retort the question? We are ready with the answer. In the removal and appointment of foreign ministers in the recess of the Senate, forty thousand dollars have been drawn from the Treasury against the law and the Constitution, without an earthly benefit, and for no other ostensible purpose, but to reward partisans, far less qualified than their predecessors.—In the collecting of the revenue, that "searching operation," what have you gained? Fifty additional officers in this single Department.

Sir, in the faithful execution of this duty, of collecting money and payment into the Treasury to meet the exigencies of the government and discharge the national debt, the people have a deep interest. This duty requires not only perfect fidelity, but long experience. The complicated machinery of the system is not to be learnt in a day—it requires years. Now if you make a general change here, even if you supply the place of those removed with the best men, it is morally certain that, from their want of experience, nothing but a *miracle* can save you from losses.

Concluded on the last page.

Gold is found in Tennessee as well as in Georgia; but in both States on land belonging to the Cherokees.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

It has been asked, what has the present Administration done to entitle itself to the praise and support of the free citizens of the Union. The devotees of the dominant party have proudly enumerated a list of what has been done, and by putting together a few items glossed over in their account with the coloring of fiction, claiming in some particulars to the last, praising it for what is *promised* to be done though with scarcely a semblance of probability of success, and extolling it for some acts which will fix upon it a lasting reproach and disgrace, they have made out a statement which can easily be seen through as totally unworthy of entitling the administration to even an ordinary degree of commendation. We might readily enumerate a list, and no short one either, of particulars which instead of producing approval would justly and inevitably excite disapproval, and consign the ruling powers to disgrace and infamy, as the supporters of principles destructive of all liberty in a free country, hostile to the best interests of the nation, and disgraceful to the hitherto untarnished character of the United States.

It is well known by all, that the great outcry of the Jackson party during the campaign immediately preceding the last Presidential election, was that the administration of Mr. Adams was formed by bargain and corruption, that it was supported by the extravagance and prodigality of the public treasures, and a wasteful expenditure of the public monies. We were promised reform and retrenchment, virtue and integrity in official personages and economy in public expenditures. The disaffected of all parties united together in an unholy alliance, and by a combination of incongruous elements a party was created, with a desperate resolve "to put down the last administration were it as pure as the Angels in Heaven;" and by holding out to all who would join them promises of reward, and presenting every possible inducement calculated to operate upon the interests and objects of all according to their several necessities and hopes, they succeeded in their designs. Let us see what have been the results.

As one specimen of the promised reform, look at the Postoffice Department. Four Hundred and ninety-one Post Masters are turned out of office in less than thirteen months. How beautiful a commentary upon his text "*offices created solely for the good of the public*," is the conduct of President Jackson. Political considerations are avowed by the Postoffice Department as a sufficient reason for removing Post Masters, without notice, and without even a shade of other reasons. And from all these 491 removals not one affects a Jacksonite. The doctrine of rotation in office rolls out of office none but the opponents of the ruling faction. No length of time that a Jackson man has been in office requires this rotation principle to be applied to him; but if an Anti Jackson man has held an office less than six months the rotation doctrine must be and is speedily exemplified. The grand ruling principle of the present administration is, if we may judge from its actions, that Jackson's enemies *must* be punished, and that his friends *shall* be rewarded.

In illustration likewise, not only reform, but retrenchment, he has recalled our ablest foreign ministers to reward political partisans, at an expense of more than a hundred thousand dollars. He recalled Barbour, the friend of Jefferson, to reward McLane, his zealous opponent; the accomplished Middleton to make room for the *extraordinary* Randolph. The warrior and statesman, Harrison, must give place to Moore, whose bravest feats were exhibited in franking the United States Telegraph, that retails of filth and falsehood, and sending it through the country.

The Postoffice Department which has always been a source of revenue, and which the virtuous, independent, and incorruptible McLean would not prostitute to party purposes, has now become deranged, and not only requires more clerks to manage its business, but an appropriation of more than 80,000 dollars is required to sustain and support it. What has become, we ask, of the boasted reform and retrenchment? The call from the General Postoffice and ten additional clerks is the evidence of an increased industry, and the demand on the Treasury for 86,000 dollars is the evidence of retrenchment and economy.

The flattering and encouraging prospects of a renewal of the Colonial trade have been held out to our hopes as speedily to be realized.—But the exhilaration of hope has given place to the sober conviction, that there is no more prospect of a change in the commercial intercourse between England and this country now than there was two years ago. We have asked of Britain the "boon" of trading with her colonies, and she has refused. We have repeated our request, and she has repeated her refusal. We have solicited again and again for a reopening of the Colonial trade, till we have by our earnest solicitations given the proud, self-styled mistress of the ocean, ample reason to taunt us with the scornful and jeering language of Canning, that if she does condescend to open her West India Ports to our commerce she will grant it as a boon; and that we may pocket the insult with as much grace as we can. Our nation gains no credit to itself by these oft repeated and humiliating requests for a boon, especially from so jealous and haughty rival. By our conduct we may induce them to believe that we view the Colonial trade essential to our National prosperity; we implicitly own our dependence upon other countries for whatever of prosperity we hope to enjoy; as though we contained not within ourselves all the resources necessary for our growth, safety and independence.

We have accidentally noticed in an extract from the Maine Inquirer, a Jackson paper published at Bath, the following paragraph, a statement which struck us as singularly adapted to mislead and convey erroneous impressions, yet so artfully worded as to avoid stating a falsehood. We shall dissect somewhat minutely the paragraph, to shew what shift the Jacksonians resort to to prop up a sinking cause. It is the following:

"Our minister to France is said to have succeeded in awakening the attention of that Government, not only to the justice of our claims, but the necessity of providing for their speedy payment. The same assurances came from Naples. The various claims will add to the wealth of our citizens, from *thirty to forty millions of dollars*; a sum which has been withheld from them for nearly 15 years, through the fears or neglect of former administrations."

Mark now, that here there is no *positive assertion* that any thing has been done in negotiation with France; it is only that something *is said* to have been accomplished; all respecting this business is from mere rumor, and for aught we have seen is wholly gratuitous; a statement made for effect. Well, what *is said* to have been done? Nothing, except barely that the attention of the French government is *awakened* to the subject; there are no hopes held out that any thing will be *done*, but all we have a right to expect at present is, that the King of France will *consider* the subject; like our profound and wise Secretary of the Navy, he will *think* of it, *as it is said*. Taking it for granted that if any thing ever is done and concluded upon by France, of which we can see no prospect nor a shadow of a prospect, it is very doubtful indeed if we can obtain thirty or forty millions of dollars; we should do well if we succeed in this business to even half that amount. For the first time, we read in this quotation above, the contemptible charge upon former administrations, of *fear* or dread. True they never blustered like a bravado or a braggadocia, that they would "submit to nothing wrong;" they did not think it necessary to belch out boastings of this sort; the character and dignity of our country abroad required no such voluntary and uncalled for declarations.—And the suggestion that our former Presidents who had abundantly tested their high moral courage, firmness and independence in the darkest period of our Nation's history, were governed by the cowardly influence of fearful apprehensions—that in the time of an increasing and flourishing state of our country they should have been *afraid* to act on all their measures with the spirit and manliness of free men—the suggestion is as mean and contemptible as it is unfounded.

NEW IMPROVEMENT.

We have examined an entirely new Invention by John Bicknell, Esq. of Buckfield. It is calculated to be applied to all kinds of machinery, and should it answer the purposes for which it is intended, will supersede in a great measure, the use of horse, water or steam power, especially the latter. We do not profess to be great judges of mechanical powers, but from a short examination of Mr. Bicknell's invention, and from the explanations he gave us, we are inclined to think it will be a very valuable acquisition to the public. As Mr. Bicknell is about securing a patent, we deem it improper to describe the invention fully—suffice it to say that it is quite simple, and we believe entirely new.

The National Republicans of the several towns in the County of Somerset, are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Norridgewock on Thursday the fifth day of August next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State and County officers, and also a Representative to Congress from that Congressional District.

☞The obituary notice of Mrs. Waterman, found under our obituary head, ought to have appeared some weeks ago, but owing to its being missent to Newry Postoffice, instead of Norway it did not reach us until Friday morning last.

We have received several poetical communications which shall appear soon.

☞From every part of the State we have intelligence the most cheering to the friends of Gov. Hunton. In York County the refusal of the Jackson Senators to admit Mr. Usher and his colleagues into the Senate, and the removal of the excellent Marshal of Maine to make room for *Albert Smith*, have opened the eyes of Republicans, and it is confidently believed that Republican Senators will be elected by a handsome majority, and the apostate *Rufus McIntire* will have leave to stay at home. In Cumberland, and especially in Portland, the scenes of last winter are not forgotten—there will be a strong Republican gain. A gentleman who recently visited Oxford County, and conversed with intelligent men of different towns, heard from all quarters the most gratifying news—much may be hoped from Oxford. From every part of Somerset we hear of the ascendancy of Republican principles—east and west the happiest changes are believed to have taken place.—*Mercer* especially will make herself heard at the next election, whatever efforts may be made to stifle her voice.—Penobscot will do well. Waldo has shown a Republican gain in the Congress election, and we are assured she will show a greater in September. Gentlemen from Hancock and Washington state that the Republicans of those counties will give a much larger vote for Gov. Hunton than they gave last fall.—In Lincoln the Republican cause will

be handsomely sustained. As to Kennebeck, we might point to what she has done; but we will do more—we will say we know not of a single individual who voted for Mr. Hunton last September, but will not vote for him again;—but we predict there will be some changes which will astonish and confound the Jackson party.—*Hallowell Advocate.*

☞The Patriot is making a noise because Mr. Evans voted against reducing the Salt duty. When this subject is placed in a proper light, the ignorance and folly of the scribblers for that paper, who have seized upon this vote to injure Mr. Evans, will be made manifest. Want of time has hitherto prevented our paying proper attention to this subject; but unless some gentleman who has more leisure will save us the trouble, we shall attempt an exposition of its true merits.—*Ib.*

R. Crowninshield.—The Salem Register gives the following account of the suicide.

He accomplished his purpose by tying very securely a handkerchief to the grating of his window, and another round his neck, which were united by a strong knot, then tying his hands behind him, with another handkerchief, and suspending himself by stepping from a chair.—When discovered, his feet were resting on the floor, from which his knees were not more than a foot distant, it being necessary for him to bend his limbs considerably in order to produce strangulation.

As soon as it was discovered that the prisoner had committed this desperate act, several Physicians were sent for, and also the Coroner, T. Needham, Esq. who immediately sommoned a jury, and held an inquest over the body. The evidence produced to the jury, we learn, was in substance as follows:—The prisoner took his dinner as usual between 12 and 1, and after one o'clock, the turnkey went in to clear away the things, when nothing unusual was perceived.—A little before two o'clock, Mr. Brown, the gaoler, went to the cell to carry the prisoner a note from his father, and calling to him received no answer. He then looked through the hole at the top of the door, and saw the prisoner hanging to the grate of the window. He immediately called assistance, entered the cell, and had the body cut down.—The watchman stationed in the prison entry, stated that he hastened to the cell when Mr. Brown called, and saw R. Crowninshield, Jr. hanging by his handkerchief from the window grate, with his face towards the N. The Turnkey cut him down, and laid him on the bed—there was no appearance of life in him when he was taken down—thought he had been hanging about 15 or 20 minutes—had no reason to think he had any previous intention of committing such an act—the prisoner had eaten his dinner as usual about half or three quarters of an hour previous.

The physicians stated, that they were called to the gaol about a quarter after 2—found the prisoner lying on a bed—could not find any pulsation at the wrist or heart; the countenance somewhat purple, apparently from strangulation—opened a vein in the arm and he bled freely for a short time—a vein was then opened in the neck, which bled more freely than the arm—attempted to produce an artificial respiration without any effect—the Galvanic Battery was also used, but it had no effect.

Two short farewell letters written by the deceased, and dated on the day of his death, which were found in his cell, were read to the jury. One of the letters was addressed to his father, and the other to his brother, one of the prisoners. [We learn that these letters contained no disclosures in relation to the murder or allusion to any persons as concerned in it, but that they, in general terms, acknowledged a vicious life, and expressed his hopelessness of escape from punishment, had he lived to stand a trial.]

After full deliberation upon the evidence produced, the following verdict was recorded:—

"That the said Richard Crowninshield, jun. came to his death when in full possession of his faculties, by deliberately hanging himself by the neck, with two silken handkerchiefs, made fast to the grates of his cell."

The body of the deceased remained in the prison until yesterday at one o'clock, when it was delivered to the care of his relatives, and carried to his father's residence in Danvers for burial. There was an intense curiosity to view the body, and great numbers of our citizens were permitted to see it previous to its removal. The deceased was 26 years of age.

The effects of the prisoner, his clothing, &c. found in the cell, were folded and packed up in the neatest manner, and the bedding, books, &c. left in the best order. He borrowed razors in order to shave himself only an hour or two previous to his death.

The account in the Centinel of a conversation between the deceased and his brother, overheard by the keeper, about the time of the suicide, is entirely erroneous. The cells in which the brothers were confined are not "adjacent" to each other, but in different stories of the prison.

We have heard many doubts expressed from various quarters, not of the professional class, as to the legal operations on the prosecution of the death of R. C. jun. on the account of his having been indicted as *principal* in the murder. We are informed that he was not, according to law, the *only* principal; and further, that even if he had lived till the trial, it is in the highest degree probable that the former indictment would have been nol-pros'd, and a new one found by the Grand Jury, framed on the evidence that has been developed since the present indictment was found and so as to include ALL the persons accused.—The statute of the commonwealth enacts,

"That if any person shall commit the crime of wilful murder,—or shall be present, aiding and abetting in the commission of such crime, or, not being present, shall have been accessary thereto before the fact, by counselling, hiring, or otherwise procuring the same to be done, every such offender" &c. "shall suffer death."

Another Yankee trick, a little touch above the wooden nutmegs.

A northern vessel came into Wilmington, (N. C.) with a cargo of Rum distilled, as the dull awkard captain alledged, in the United States, and as he believed, in Georgia. His papers appeared fair enough, as far as they went, but were thought to be rather defective.—The dates were somewhat old. He had touched at Charleston—he had assisted a distressed vessel at sea—he had been blown off the coast, and I know not what lame and suspicious accounts he gave. It was suspected he was smuggling from the West Indies, and a very bad circumstance it was, his Rum was good, much too good to be made at home. Every rubicund nose in Wilmington smelt, and every palate tasted, and all said and swore it was prime West India. The vigilant collector very properly libelled both vessel and cargo. The whining captain requested the Rum might be sold to save expense, while the trial was pending, which was accordingly done. It sold readily at auction for $1 10 a gallon, while Darien and Newbern Rum, known as such, would have brought only 45 cents. No sooner was the cargo sold and the proceeds fairly lodged in the Bank, than Jonathan seemed to come to his senses. He was now wide awake. He found some other papers that had been overlooked. He could give a clear account of his voyage. He proved beyond doubt, that his Rum was manufactured at Darien, in Georgia. His vessel was released, and he pocketed 65 cents more than the common profit upon every gallon! I believe he had the grace not to sue the collector for damages."

Raleigh Register.

☞The extravagance of the administration of Gen. Jackson must indeed have been alarming, to induce Mr. Stanberry, heretofore a firm Jacksonian, to declare, on the passage of the Maysville bill,

"That CONGRESS HAD TO EXERT ITS UTMOST FIRMNESS TO RESIST THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—and that EVERY MEASURE OF AN EXTRAVAGANT CHARACTER HAD EMANATED FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS."

☞We understand that the prospect for hay and grain is generally good.—Corn has been much injured by the worms. Fruit will be abundant. A singular circumstance has destroyed the currants—swarms of little bugs or lice have overrun the bushes, and the currants are all perishing before they have time to ripen. Gardeners are unable to recollect anything of the kind heretofore.—*Hallowell Advocate.*

MARRIED,

In this village on Monday 21st instant, by Rev. B. B. Murray, Mr. Rodney Titcomb of Norway to Miss Sarah Smith, of Paris.

In Paris, Capt. Billings Fobes to Miss Harriet Stevens.

In Minot, Mr. George French of Portland, to Miss Clarissa Howard.

DIED,

In Otisfield, very suddenly, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. Levi Patten, 47.

In Eastport, Mr. Nathan Lunt, 72.

In Bangor, Gardner Bradbury, aged 19, son of Mr. Joseph Bradbury, of Buxton.

In Washington City, aged 33, Matilda Adams, wife of John Adams Jr. son of the Ex-President.

In Lewiston, May 16, Mrs. Lydia Herrick, wife of Oliver Herrick.

In Mount Vernon, Me. on the 2nd instant Mr. Samuel G. Clough, aged 26.

In Livermore, May 29, aged 31, of consumption, Mrs. Abigail Waterman, wife of Mr. Lewis Waterman. She has left a husband to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife, who for 8 years past, with christian patience and fortitude, has shared with him the joys and sorrows of life; a son to grieve the departure of a tender mother; and a numerous train of friends and relatives who sensibly feel the irreparable loss of a benevolent and constant friend. But to their joy and consolation she has evinced to them and the world a bright evidence that she has exchanged this scene of sorrow for a happier world, and gone to rest in the arms of her Redeemer A few days before her death I conversed with her upon the subject of religion and death. I found though her body was pained, yet her soul was happy in God.; I asked her if she was willing to die—"O yes, (she replied calmly) I am willing to die, I have no desire to remain here longer." At another time she said, "I am waiting, I long for the hour to arrive when my soul shall be freed from this body of clay, and soar to a happier clime." In her last hour, when her friends had assembled to witness her departing breath, weeping around her dying pillow, her soul was steadfast, her mind stayed on Heaven; without a murmur or a sigh, she willingly resigned her breath, and calmly fell asleep in Jesus. Oh! what virtue in religion! How worthless are all the fading things of earth when compared with that religion which supports us in life, & sooths the bed of death!

Let death with all its horrors rise,
The dying saint undaunted stands;
Unmoved his hope beyond the skies,
And safe his soul in Jesus' hands.

" How strong the tie that binds
" Congenial hearts, congenial minds:
" How strong alas! the fate that parts
" Congenial minds, congenial hearts."

Comm.

PROBATE NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

A CERTAIN Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOSIAH FARRAR, late of Waterford in said County, Clothier, deceased, having been presented for Probate—

Ordered—That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

A true copy,
1 Attest: Thomas Clark, Register.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.--RUMFORD.

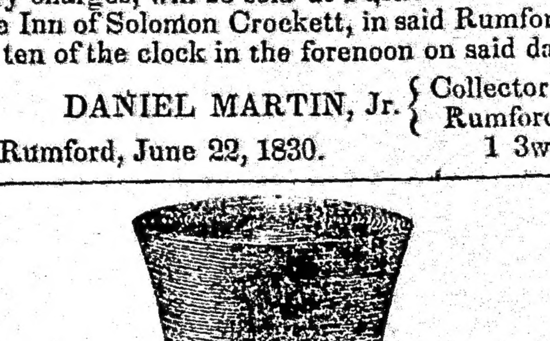
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of land situated in Rumford in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year A. D. 1829, the following sums to wit:

Names of Owners.	No. Lots.	No. Divisions.	No. Acres.	Value.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town & School Tax.	Delinquent Highway Tax for 1828.	Total.
				d.	c.	c.	d. c.	d. c.	d. c.
Unknown	5	2	100	200	16	18	60	134	2:28
do	6	2	50	100	8	9	30	68	1:05
do	56	2	100	112	9	10	34	78	1:31
do	4	2	50	350	27	32	105	235	3:99
do	9	2	38	100	8	9	30	68	1:15
do	33	3	50	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	96	3	50	50	4	5	15	34	58
South G. River	7	2	100	100	8	9	30	68	1:15
do	14	2	100	80	6	7	25		38
do	11	1	80	200	16	18	60	134	2:28
do	13	1	80	200	16	18	60	134	2:28
do	14	1	80	200	16	18	60	134	2:28
Cha. Walker,	25	1	20	200	16	18	60		94
Unknown	17	1	20	200	16	18	60	134	2:28
do	3	2	50	100	8	9	30	68	1.15
E. Ellis River	17	1	80	100	8	9	30	68	1:15
do	55	3	398	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	64	3	92	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	65	3	150	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	67	3	152	50	4	5	15	34	58
do	77	3	203	40	3	3	12	34	52
do	81	3	92	40	3	3	12	27	45
do	97	3	91	40	3	3	12	27	45
do	99	3	74	40	3	3	12		18
do	70	3	70	40	3	3	12	27	45
do	109	3	77	40	3	3	12	27	45

Unless said Taxes are paid to me and all necessary intervening charges on or before Monday the fourth day of October next, so much of said land as will pay said Taxes and necessary charges, will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Solomon Crockett, in said Rumford, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on said day.

DANIEL MARTIN, Jr. { Collector of Rumford.

Rumford, June 22, 1830. 1 3w



OLIVER K. BARRELL,

As Agent for R. H. & A. A. Hall, of Boston, at

No. 3,

Boyd's Buildings, Middle-Street, Portland, the Old and Established Stand of Jere Haskell,

WILL be constantly supplied with a large and extensive assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's Beaver, Roram and Caster Black and Drab

Hats,

which for beauty and durability are not surpassed by any manufactured in this or any other place—all of which he will sell Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Boston prices—together with a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's, Patent Leather, Cloth, Velvet, and all other kinds of

Caps;

SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

O. K. BARREL receives every week by Steam Boat, fresh supplies and the newest Fashion of HATS and CAPS, and will always have on hand such an assortment of the above articles as cannot fail to suit purchasers and Country Traders, who will find it for their interest to call and purchase of him.

IMITATION BEAVER HATS, for $3,25 to $3,50 each.

June 28, 1820. 1 4w

MEDICINES, TRUSSES, &c.

JUST received on sale a new and much larger assortment of Medicines than I ever before had, consisting of most articles used in families, with a large assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which are warranted genuine. Persons who wish to obtain *genuine* medicines should recollect that they are never sold by "*hawkers, pedlars,* or *petty chapmen,*" and those who purchase of them, not only lose their money, but run the risk of losing their lives.—All medicines sold by the subscriber are received direct from the original Proprietors, and are warranted to be of the first quality.

The subscriber has taken the Agency of Bateman's Improved TRUSS, which has been so highly recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the country. Persons in want of the article will be supplied on reasonable terms.

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

For sale as above a new lot of Navarino, Battiste, and Silk Bonnets.

June 28. 1 3w

☞PATCH WORK.

(or Remnants Calico by the pound.)

NAVARINOS & LEGHORNS

SATIN Brilliants, a splendid article for dresses at 3s the yard; Plaid and Black Silks; Levantines and Elegant and fig'd Cameo Silks, *new style;* Bombazines, Parasols, Merino and Raw Silk SHAWLS; Black Lace Veils; 5-4 blk Double ground Lace at 150 the yd; Bobbinett Laces at 12 1-2 cts the yd; Mourning Battiste at 20 cts the yd, Gloves, Jeans, Drills, Derrys, and lots thin Stuffs for Summer wear.

Also—Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; nice Ginghams; Bandannas; cheap Calicos; Sheetings; Shirtings, and every description of DRY GOODS, necesary for the home trade, this week opening for sale by

HENYR POOR.

Portland, June 17th, 1830. 6w 52

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

ROGERS & CUTLER,

Middle-Street, Portland,

HAVE just received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, for Cash or approved Credit, at low prices—

among which are

1 Case elegant LEGHORN BONNETS, very cheap;
Cases of low price CALICOES;
Cases of nice, do.
Ribbons, Battistes, Palmarenes, Cambrics, Muslins, Ginghams, Shawls, Cravats, Bonnet Cambrics, Vestings, Linens, Lawns, Buttons, Hosiery, and Gloves, &c. &c.

☞A large assortment of

THIN GOODS,

for Men and Boys summer wear—such as Jeans, Drillings, Stripes, &c. &c.

Bales of Factory Goods—Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks, Ginghams, Bed Tick, and the first quality of Warp YARN.

—*ALSO*—

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATTINETTS.

Purchasers will find at their Store the best assortment of DRY GOODS in the State.

May 15. 6w 48

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling Wing's Improved CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL,

which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, *General Agent.*

Norway Village, March 23. 1yeop41

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

JOHN TUCKER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has now in operation, and in complete order, Warren P. Wing's Improved Carding Machine, and Picker, at the *Steep Falls,* (so called,) and is under the management of a *first rate Workman;* and he pledges himself that all Wool entrusted to his care, shall be faithfully Carded. Wool oiled if required. This Machine has been proved superior for carding to any now in use; especially for the carding of Merino Wool. His

FULLING MILL

will also be in good order, and his work done in the best possible manner.

Norway, May 24th, A. D. 1830. 3w 49

☞ASHES! WANTED.

THE subscriber will continue to take well burnt Dry House ASHES through the season, for which he will pay 14 cents per Bushel, in Goods.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, June 8, 1830. 50 2m

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE members of the Oxford County Temperance Society are notified that their annual meeting will be holden in Waterford, at the Congregational Meeting-House, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. An Address by Rev. Mr. Hurd of Fryeburg, will be delivered at 12 o'clock. It is hoped that the friends of the temperance cause in Oxford County will generally attend.

SAM'L F. BROWN, Secretary of Oxford C. T. Society.

Buckfield, June 14, 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford......ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from Elias Thomas, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed against the following townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford—for the following State tax assessed for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, viz:

Township No. 2—2d Range,	$7,00
Township No. 3—3d Range,	6,40
Township No. 5—3d Range,	6,90
Township No. 5—2d Range,	8,45
Andover Surplus North,	3,83

I hereby give notice, unless said taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of said townships and Tracts of unimproved land will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Sheriff of Oxford County.

Dated at Oxford, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1830. 6w 51*

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINARY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed from her former stand to nearly opposite the Observer office, where she will be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their patronage.

She has received the latest and most approved Fashions for Bonnets, Caps, Ladies' Dresses, &c. &c. and will execute all orders in a faithful manner.

☞LEGHORN BONNETS altered and dressed in the newest style.

Norway Village, June 1. 49

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE, IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

TWO Townships of Land, situate in the County of Oxford, lettered B & C, containing 45,000 acres, advantageously lying on lake Umbagog, and adjoining the State line with New-Hampshire. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, commencing at Portland, opens a water communication within 35 miles of the Townships, and the shortest routes from Portland & Hallowell to Colebrook on the Connecticut River, pass through letter B. In this latter Township, which contains about 24000 acres, there are upwards of 20 settlers, a Grist-mill & Sawmill now in operation, a number of mill privileges, with abundance of valuable timber, and an extensive run of meadow land. The quality of the Land is very good, and these numerous advantages render this township a most eligible purchase. There is a considerable quantity of Pine Timber in both Townships, which can with facility be sent to market by water, and always command cash.

The road through letter B, from Coos, on the Connecticut River, has been a county road for some years, and very recently an alteration of considerable extent has been made in letter B, which has much improved the Township and the communication. The roads from Portland and Hallowell, meet about 1 and a half miles from the west line of B. The Lake and Meadow are very beneficial to the settlers, the former affording abundance of fish, and the meadow producing excellent hay. In the deed of letter B, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a reservation of 1280 acres, to be divided into four equal portions; viz: one for the first settled Minister, one for the support of the ministry, one for the support of Schools and one reserved for future appropriation.

The number of acres in letter C, conveyed by the Commonwealth, is 21,000. No settlement has yet been commenced in this township. A new county road has been laid out through it, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Lake to Paris, which is the shire town, and is on the road to Portland. The land is an average quality with the other Townships in its vicinity, (with the exception of letter B,) which is superior to the others.

The above land will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchant's Hall, in Boston, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. by Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, Auctioneer.

If found more convenient, letter B may be sold in two separate parcels, one on the north and the other on the south side the dead Cambridge river, which divides the Township into parts nearly equal.

Persons requiring further information respecting them, and who are disposed to treat for a purchase at private sale, are referred to GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, Esq. No. 256, Pearl-st., New-York; to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. Hallowell, and SOLOMON ADAMS, Esq. of Farmington; both in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

May 17, 1830. ts 48

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

(Continued from the second page.)

Take the case at New York, where more than one third of your whole revenue is collected; all your principal and twenty-five of your subordinate officers displaced, and about the same number have been added. Here, besides the chief officers, you find fifty new ones, all without experience, to manage that vast concern, so important to the interests of the country. Will any one say, in sober earnest, that all this was for the public good? Under the arrangement and severe discipline of Mr. Thompson, every thing was done with perfect system—scarcely an error escaped—the Government was perfectly safe, and no one but he who wished for an opportunity to violate the laws had the least disposition to complain. Now, why is the whole system subverted?—Why is dangerous experiment attempted, when all was so well before? It is for no reason under heaven but to reward the minions of the present Administration.

Sir, if your party had talents, and, as a general remark, I do not think they are overburdened, is it possible that a machine so complicated as the Treasury Department can be successfully managed with *raw hands?* Can mere "land lubbers" navigate the ship? I put this question to experienced statesmen, to Senators; and I ask them frankly, if, in all this, they can see any thing of *public good?*

What has been gained, I ask, in removing one thousand connected with the Post Office Department? Mr. M'Lean was no partisan, and certainly he had done nothing to throw the influence of his Department into the hands of the late Administration. What good motive could have induced this universal proscription? Every post officer whose emoluments are worth even less than ten dollars a year, if he has not huzzaed for the Chieftain, is hunted down as a ferocious wild beast; and every hole, every corner, is searched for this small game. All this, I suppose, is "retrenchment," and yet we learn that more officers must be provided, or this sapient chief of this new department cannot make the machine work. Now, this is not strange at all. The General Post Office is in utter confusion—every thing is in error, and "at sixes and sevens"—the assistants and clerks have been running against each other, and have got into such confusion they don't know where to go or what to do, and very prudently conclude, therefore, *to stand still, and do nothing.*

But this is not all; *they are asking for money.* Mr. M'Lean had made the Post Office support itself; and it has hitherto produced a surplus. In one year, we find that there is likely to be a deficit of $100,000. Now, how does this come to pass? The question is easily answered—it is removing the experienced and faithful, and placing in their stead those who cannot or will not fulfill their duties. It is reported, too, that *contractors* have been remunerated beyond their contracts. At any rate, we are reduced to this: we must add one hundred thousand dollars to the funds of this Department, or strike off some forty or fifty mail routes, and thus deprive the people in the scattered settlements of the means of information, *or the machine must stop.* This is another of the effects of this retrenching, reforming Administration.

Two or three examples will serve to illustrate this conduct of this Administration. Florida is a *territory* not ten years old. The President was its first Governor, and when he left the government, it is to be presumed, the officers were satisfactory. At the last election, this territory had no political influence whatever. It had no vote, nor could it command one any where else. Its preferences for one or the other of the candidates could therefore have no effect on the election. Yet, we find that removals here have been made with the same relentless proscription as if it had been in its power to settle the contest. *Removals*—Navy Agent and Store keeper at Pensacola; Surveyor of live oak timber, and Agent for its Preservation;—Postmaster at Pensacola, and Marshal; two Commanders of Revenue Cutters; Law Agent; Indian Agent; United States Attorney, Collector and Marshal, at Key West; Surveyor of Fernandina; Postmaster of St. Augustine, and Collector of Apalachicola—*sixteen!*—and four other Executive appointments made since the 4th of March last, to supply vacancies created by his own removals! Now, what other motive could have induced all this, but that of rewarding hungry expectants, who could not be provided for any where else?

I will go now into an opposite extreme of the United States—into *Maine!* When we arrived here, at the commencement of this session, every United States office, perhaps worth ten dollars, was in the hands of the friends of the Administration, except two, those of the Marshal and the Collector of Passamaquoddy. *These two have been since "reformed."* I will give you but one other case. Of the thirty-seven District Attorneys, *seventeen* have been removed, and *three* were postponed by the Senate of the last Congress to the 4th of March; that is, rejected, and others appointed in their places, making *twenty.* Of the thirty-six marshals, there have been fifteen removals, and, as I believe, several postponements; inasmuch that there are not now, perhaps, three of each of these offices held by men who were either neutral or in favor of Mr. Adams' re-election. I will here make a single remark, which will clearly illustrate this policy: President Jackson has made more than twice the number of removals, of *his own appointments* in *one* year, than Mr. Adams did in *four,* of all the officers of the Government.*

In addition to these wonderful improvements, we find that some fifty or sixty editors of newspapers have, for their loyalty, been engaged to assist in this work of reform. Petty editors of country newspapers are made "Second Comptrollers" and "Fourth Auditors," and Amos Kendall wields the trident of Neptune, and holds in his hands the destinies of that navy which has triumphed in every sea, and unfurled "the star spangled banner" in the face of every maritime nation on earth. Sir, in this aspect of our affairs, it is time to be a little serious, and to ponder well.—The press was intended to be, and once in reality was, the palladium of our liberties. It was the press of *the people.*—If the Government should have attempted to subsidize or usurp it, the cry would have been "hands off," "touch not, handle not," it is *ours.* Editors are *our* watchmen—*our* sentinels on the outposts of liberty. When these can be seduced or bribed, the citadel is gone. It has been asked, is an editor to be excluded from office? I answer *yes,* so long as he remains such, unless *the people,* whose servant he is, shall select him. If he would serve the Government, let him first abandon our service, but let him not desert, and acquire honors at our expense. Sir, it is my deliberate belief that there is now no way to restore the press to what it was, and what, in every free government, it always should be, but by *carrying the principle out.*

But be this as it may, certain it is, that rewarding the partisan editors of the successful chief, with high offices, is effectually corrupting the press. After this example, what reliance is hereafter to be placed upon newspapers?—Those rewarded, are to sustain the Government, right or wrong. Those striving for a change, must oppose it in every thing; pervert its measures, and abuse its motives. All editors, whose hopes depend upon the success of their respective candidates, will forget, in their zeal, their duty to the people, and no dependence can be placed on what they publish. Editors are but *men,* no purer than others; and, then, is not this the necessary result?

The specimens of reform, not yet noticed, are many, but will be passed over *briefly.* You proposed to raise the salaries of your district judges about fifty per cent., and this bill has passed the Senate. The House increased the compensation of the marshals for taking the census thirty-three per cent., and the Senate raised it to a *hundred.* You have a bill before you, reported by the Judiciary Committee, to establish "a law department," in obedience to the recommendation of the President in his message, with a salary for the Attorney General of $6,000, and an assistant, clerks and messengers, in the bargain. Additional officers are appointed to your revenue cutters to increase their emoluments when they are only to perform the duties which belong to the custom house officers, notwithstanding you have increased *their* number at least *fifty.*—All these things constitute "reform" and "retrenchment." Reform on, and retrench in this way, and very soon you will reform and retrench the people out of both their money and their liberty!

On another occasion, in my defence of New England, I recurred to this proscription which I have here exposed, and remarked that this Administration had glutted its vengeance on the purest patriots on earth; that neither age, condition, sect nor *sex,* had escaped. For this I have received a rebuke from the Senator from Louisiana, by which it appears that this language is too plain and too strong for the delicate sensibility of this very sensitive Administration.—Our friends have been swept off by hundreds, ay, thousands; we have not been permitted to know or even to *ask* for the cause, and now we are to be denied the poor consolation of *complaining.* It appears that I spoke in *a tone* that was not acceptable to that Senator. I regret exceedingly that the sound of my voice does not better harmonize with his refined taste. But he should recollect that our conditions are very different.—*He* was "brought up at the feet of Gamaliel," received his education in the *first* city, and has since been improving it in the most polite and accomplished city in the Union. I am from the woods yonder, "a plain, blunt man, who speaks right on," and, perhaps, tells you only what you yourselves already know. I have no city airs, nor city management. I have no fashionable modulation of voice. No "attitude, nor stare, nor start, theatric practised, practised at the glass."

But, Sir, as to the *substance.* Is it not true that the Executive has glutted its vengeance upon the purest patriots on earth; that neither age, condition, sect nor sex, has escaped? I shall speak plain—call things by their right names. *How!* must I sacrifice the rights of my constituents to a fastidious delicacy?—Have I a right *here* to indulge in *affectation?* No, Sir, in man or woman, but most in man, and, most of all, in man who assumes to sustain the people against their oppressors, I, from my soul, loathe all affectation. It is the object of my scorn—my implacable disgust.—What! is *man* the only *thing* in God's creation that must appear *in disguise?*—All nature else is ruled by unerring laws, penned by an unerring hand—the brutes even obey their God, and follow their destiny. Inanimate creation, those orbs which shine and sparkle around us, all concur to fulfil their great Creator's purpose. And shall man, the creature of an hour—man, "whose breath is in his nostrils," who, to-day is, and to-morrow slumbering in his humble tomb, and mingling with his kindred dust—shall he alone put on airs, and "play his antick tricks before high heaven?" No—no. *Let him speak as he thinks, and act undisguised—all else is rank hypocrisy and deceit.*

Then, let us speak out, and speak the truth. The venerable *Melville* was the last of "the tea party"—the last of "the cocked hats." He was always *a republican,* from the destruction of the *tea* to the present moment, without "the shadow of turning." *He* has been proscribed. To be sure he is not poor—he has by his economy and fidelity acquired a small pittance—has a little *change* in his pocket to bear his expenses on the small remnant of the road he has to pass, and from which "no traveller returns," to pay his toll at that gate which is very soon to be forever shut after him. But *Elbridge Gerry*—he was a republican from the first to the last. He was one of those fearless patriots, who took their lives in their hands, and signed your Declaration of Independence. He was one of the framers of this Constitution, the basis on which we now stand. He had been successively Minister to France, Governor of Massachusetts, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, occupying the very chair which you, Sir, fill with so much talent. He was poor and pennyless, as every honest revolutionary patriot necessarily was. He left a widow, thee helpless daughters, and a son, his own "image and superscription" in every thing. The patriotic and kind-hearted Monroe gave this son an office, to which he was every way qualified, upon the express and special condition that he should appropriate the avails to the support of his widowed mother and orphan sisters.—The pledge was fulfilled to the letter.—He even denied himself the ordinary consolations of domestic life, without which nine-tenths of a man's happiness is cut off. He was never a political partisan; but he is swept off with a relentless hand, and the venerable relict of that departed revolutionary patriot, with her helpless daughters, is cast off, in the winter of her days, upon the cold charity of a cold and uncharitable world.—Need I go farther, to prove that every age, condition, sect and *sex,* had become the victim of this relentless tyranny? Sir, let the Senator from Louisiana compare the *expression* with the *facts,* and answer the question himself, if every word I said is not justified? *I take nothing back—It is all true—I have proved it all.*

I again repeat the inquiry—What have you gained? The President, in his message, proposed certain important measures for the consideration of Congress. *One* was a modification of the Judiciary, dividing the court into two equal parts, each to hold the sessions alternately, so that a majority of one half might *settle* constitutional law, and a majority of the other half might, at the next session, *unsettle* it. It is some consolation, that no lawyer in either House has had the courage, so far, to hazard his own reputation as even to propose an *inquiry* into the *expediency* of adopting such an absurdity.

Another (the conceit probably of the *arch*-Secretary of State) was to dispense with the United States Bank, and to substitute another, *based upon the public revenues.* The officers, I presume, to be the creatures of the Executive, and the management and *facilities* to suit his purpose, and conform to his will. A President, with unlimited discretion in removals and appointments, the army, navy, post office, and press, and this bank, at his control, has only to *will* it, and he is *the tyrant.* *It is done, it is finished, and the liberties of the people are gone forever.* Thank heaven, that scheme has got its *quietus.*

Another "reform" was, to establish *a law department,* the Attorney General its chief, with an assistant, and all the other *paraphernalia.* *This* is knocked down.

The *Indians* were to be removed from the limits of the States. This is *uncertain.* A free trade with the *West Indies* and other British provinces was *promised;* this has ended, as every rational man believed it would, *in smoke.* Then, what is the sum and substance of all you have done, but to remove good men from office, and put bad ones in their stead? Give us a solitary instance where there has been a single improvement in favor of the interests and liberties of the people—one principle in which your own party shall all agree, and I consent *you take it for your text.*

Sir, I might go on, and perhaps repeat cases to the Senate even as flagrant as these; but I have exhausted myself, and, no doubt the patience of the Senate. I have omitted many things which I intended to say. It was my object to open the eyes of the people, that they might see their danger. This is *a crisis* in our affairs—it is a state of things unparalleled in our history. Look at the consequences. The distresses of the proscribed are comparatively a small matter. The public interest is put in jeopardy, by displacing experience and fidelity, and substituting mere partisans, without regard to qualifications. But if these were all, I should not despond—The *principles* inculcated are most alarming—the right of the sovereign to do all this "of his own mere motion," which is so obsequiously yielded—the unlimited, illimitable discretion so *unquestionable*—these are the "signs of the times" which induce the most gloomy forebodings. If this *discretion* were only surrendered to a *discreet* man, we might be safe for the *present,* though we should look out for the *future.* But, strange as it may seem, it is yielded to the last man to whom it ought to have confided. One who has always gone to the utmost bounds of the Constitution, and, in the opinion of very many, has often transgressed them. It is the time, above all others, when we should have kept a jealous eye upon the exercise of Executive power; and yet, this very period is selected to surrender every thing. There seems a mysterious apathy, a sleepy carelessness, a lethargy, a paralysis, in the public mind. A dark and dead silence reigns in your Executive halls. Your Chief sits in sullen mysterious reserve, intrenched behind his "high responsibility," issuing his fierce decrees, and immolating his victims with cold blooded indifference, and we dare not ask him, *why? We, the Senate of the United States,* are so *fallen,* that we cannot summon the firmness to whisper this single monosyllable in his royal ears! Is this a reality or is it a dream? If what we now witness had been presented to my mind in the fantastic visions of the night, the dream would have awaked me and I should have started from my pillow in horror.

Sir, I have done. I make no apology for detaining you thus. I have so far as my feeble talents would permit, performed a duty which I owed to myself, my country and my God.

NOTE.—It is proper to remark, that in this contrast of the removals in this and the other Administrations, I have confined myself to civil officers. When this speech was made in the Senate, it so stated, but is here accidentally omitted.

*The Collector at Key West, a son of the late Mr. Pinckney, a very faithful officer was removed, and a Mr. Thurston was appointed in his place. It is ascertained that Mr. Pinckney collected the revenue there with one permanent and one occasional inspector. The new Collector, with less revenue to collect, is allowed four permanent inspectors.

The Marshal at Key West, Mr. Wilson, was removed, and a Mr Dean appointed in his place. Money was advanced him by the Secretary of State, by what authority I don't know. He soon proved a defaulter, is removed, and the money is lost.

Captain Harrison had a wife and seven children in this District, (Georgetown.) He was commander of a revenue cutter at KEY WEST. When he repaired to that remote and unhealthy station, he left an order that his whole pay should be appropriated to the support of his family, and he himself to live upon his rations alone. He was removed without the slightest cause that is known or even imagined, and a Mr. Devezac was appointed in his place. Such were *his confirmed habits of intemperance,* that President Jackson, from regard to decency, was, in a few weeks, *obliged to remove him.*

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishess of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Revised by the author, SIR WALTER SCOTT, beautifully printed in 12mo, with a Frontispiece to each volume. In order to place these celebrated works within the reach of every one desirous of possessing a *perfected* copy, a subscription has been opened at the low price of *sixty two and a half cents* a volume, payable on delivery. "This edition will be enriched with, what its possessors cannot fail to deem a decoration of infinitely high value, *numerous notes and illustrations by the author.*"—SPECTATOR.

☞*Orders fo[r] [B]ooks, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.*

Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. June 22.

A LITTLE CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!!!
AT THE CHEAP STORE,
No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, opposite Casco Bank,

HAVE been received, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons. *Among which are*—
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Black and Green LUSTRINGS; Slate PONGEES; Black and colored Canton CRAPES; Rawsilk, Brocade and Valentia SHAWLS; White CAMBRICS; Cambric MUSLINS; Plain and figured Jackonett MUSLINS (for Dresses;) Plain and figured Book MUSLINS; White Pocket and NECKERCHIEFS; Plaid and Stripe CRAVATS; large assortment of Cotton and Silk FLAG HANDKERCHIEFS; fancy Silk and Gauze HDKF'S; Green Gauze and Crapes for Veils; black Lace VEILS, (very cheap;) Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Beltings, cheap; brown CAMBRICS for Bonnets: White Cotton HOSE, at 1s to 25 cts. GLOVES at 1s and 25 cts; black Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 cts to 50. Striped JEANS & DRILLINGS for summer wear; Navarino BONNETS, cheap; Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; BED TICKINGS, SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts and 1s, &c. &c.

Purchasers from the country will find it for their advantage to call at the above Store. As all Goods will be offered at prices probably a little lower than can be found elsewhere, for *cash.*

WM. D. LITTLE.
Portland, May18. 47 3m

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8|3 to $8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts. to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2|6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2|3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes $2,75 to $6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to $4; Superfine 4|4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

MORE NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED last week by the subscriber cheap Calicoes: Green Satin; Swiss Muslin Colars; Black Lace Veils of the newest fashion from one to five dollars. A new supply of Black Canton Crapes; Ladie's cotton hose at 20 cents; Gentlemen and Ladie's real horseskin Gloves; elegant vest buttons. Also a new supply of Navarino Bonnets a little cheaper than the last lot, with a large lot of Fancy Goods.

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*
June 14. 3w51

Drawn numbers in Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, Class 7,
29-43-49-53-22-17-7-9-36
Class 8,
46-7-30-24-11-44-29-5-21

10,000 POUNDS
SCRAP IRON.
CASH

WILL be given, at half a cent per pound, for 10,000 pounds Scrap IRON delivered at this office.

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Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

☞All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publishers. ☞POST PAID.☜